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EVOLVULUS SERICEUS (CONVOLVULACEAE) IN GEORGIA, WITH FLORISTIC AND ECOLOGICAL NOTES—*Evolvulus sericeus* Sw. is a diminuitive, reclining to prostrate, perennial herb. It was previously known in Georgia only from a single collection by LeConte, without date or specific locality (Van Ooststroom 1934). The collector was likely J. E. LeConte (1784-1860), who collected in Georgia and deposited specimens in the herbaria cited for this collection (Chaudhri et al. 1972). *Evolvulus sericeus* was listed for Georgia by Small (1933) and Duncan and Kartesz (1981), but was not included by Coile and Jones (1985), Jones and Coile (1988), or Mellinger (1984). *Evolvulus sericeus* may have escaped notice in Georgia for over 100 years until the following collection. GEORGIA: COFFEE CO.: Flat sandstone glade of the Altamaha Grit (Miocene) on W side of ravine of Rocky Creek, just N of Rock Falls, ca. 0.2 mi E of gravel rd, ca. 2 mi E of paved rd at a point ca. 7 mi N of int. GA 268 north of

Broxton; ca. 2 mi S of GA 107; Broxton NE 7.5′ Quad.; 31° 43′59″ N, 82° 51′17″ W, Elev. 210 ft., 10 Sep 1985, *Orzell & Bridges 2930* (GA).

Evolvulus sericeus is occasional on open, sparsely vegetated glades dominated by *Bigelowia nuttallii* L. C. Anderson and *Selaginella acanthonota* Underw. Other associated species which are rare or otherwise absent from the Georgia coastal plain include *Polygala curtissii* Gray, *Aristida dichotoma* Michx., *Cheilanthes lanosa* (Michx.) D. C. Eat., *Oxalis violacea* L., *Talinum teretifolium* Pursh, *Rhynchospora saxicola* Small, *Cyperus granitophilus* McVaugh, *Portulaca umbraticola* HBK., and *Forestiera ligustrina* (Michx.) Poir. Associated species which are more common on the Georgia coastal plain include *Lindernia monticola* Muhl. ex Nutt., *Nothoscordum bivalve* (L.) Britt., *Seymeria cassioides* (J. F. Gmel.) Blake, *Crotonopsis elliptica* Willd., *Hypericum gentianoides* (L.) BSP., *Schizachyrium scoparium* (Michx.) Nash, *Diodia teres* Walt., *Eupatorium hyssopifolium* L., and *Chionanthus virginicus* L. On these glades, shrubs and trees are restricted to deep cracks in the rocks and the edges of the surrounding forest. The soils are mapped as Esto-rock outcrop complex (Rigdon 1988), which consists of 40% rock outcrops surrounded by Esto soils (Typic Paleudults). This map unit covers 1,090 acres in the Rocky Creek area of Coffee County. To the east, the glades end at sandstone bluffs from 10 to 20 feet high bordering the creek ravine. Most of the surrounding area is either managed pine plantations or clear-cuts, but the immediate vicinity of the glades is less disturbed.

Harper (1905, 1906a) was the first to describe the distinctive flora of the Altamaha Grit outcrops of Georgia. Harper described the Rock Falls site (Harper 1906b), reporting new records from its glade flora. However, apparently Harper never collected or noted *Evolvulus sericeus* in Georgia. This site is described by Wharton (1978) as perhaps the only example of his "Tipton Upland Ravine" natural environment, and he notes that the canyon rims are arid sandstone outcrops. The flora differs somewhat from his "Sandstone Outcrops" environment, which has stunted pine and oak trees, more perennial herbs and grasses, and tends to have more weathered outcrops and occur on slopes. Both of these communities share several species with the granitic outcrops of the Georgia piedmont (Harper 1905, 1906a, Wharton 1978, Bridges 1986, Holifield and Carter 1989), however, the Rock Falls site seems to be the only Georgia coastal plain location for *Cheilanthes lanosa*, *Cyperus granitophilus*, and *Rhynchospora saxicola*, all of which are characteristic of Southern Piedmont Granitic Outcrops (Bridges 1986).

Evolvulus sericeus is wide ranging in the subtropics of the Western Hemi-

sphere, reaching its northern limit in the southern United States. It is perhaps more common in central to southern Texas than elsewhere in this country. We have records from at least 52 Texas counties. In this region, it is frequent on xeric limestone outcrops and calcareous prairies, extending eastward in calcareous coastal prairies and on tuffaceous siltstone outcrops. In eastern Texas, *E. sericeus* is characteristic of open herbaceous barrens on the tuffaceous siltstone of the Catahoula Formation (Miocene), which is contemporaneous with and somewhat floristically analagous to the Altamaha Grit (Harper 1905, 1906a, Bridges and Orzell 1989). In southwestern Louisiana, *Evolvulus sericeus* is known only from open, droughty, relatively barren areas in clay-based wetland longleaf pine savannahs (Bridges 1988). In southern Arkansas, this species is fidel to saline soil barrens on the coastal plain, with *Geocarpon minimum* Mackenzie and several range disjunctions from the west and south. Ward (1968) reports *E. sericeus* to be fairly widespread in "open, grassy, wet to dry areas", and maps it throughout much of western Peninsular Florida, however, he noted that collections cited by Van Ooststroom (1934) from the Florida Panhandle had not been recently verified. The authors have observed this species on several chalky limestone glades of the Chattahoochee Formation (Miocene) in Gadsden County, in the Florida Panhandle, also with many species more common further west (Bridges et al. 1989). A cursory examination of its Florida distribution indicates a possible restriction to calcareous or limestone formations in the state. The nearest records to Georgia are in Jackson, Gadsden, Hamilton, and Lafayette counties, Florida (Clewell 1985), therefore, the Coffee County record represents a northward disjunction of about 100 km from the nearest locality.—*Edwin L. Bridges and Steve L. Orzell, The University of Texas Herbarium, Austin, Texas 78746, U.S.A.*

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SYNGONANTHUS FLAVIDULUS (ERIOCAULACEAE) NEW TO MISSISSIPPI—We observed *Syngonanthus flavidulus* (Michx.) Ruhl. in Mississippi in 1985, and collected specimens in May of 1987. Since *S. flavidulus* commonly occurs in similar habitats in the Florida panhandle, we did not consider its presence in Mississippi as unusual. Only after discussing the Mississippi occurrences with Will McDearman of the Mississippi Museum of Natural Science and Cary Norquist of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the summer of 1988, and reviewing the literature, did we realize that *Syngonanthus flavidulus* may not have been previously collected or definitively reported for Mississippi. In surveying the flora of fifteen bogs in five southern Mississippi counties, we located this species at